

UNCLE SAM'S PARTNER



(Courtesy of Life and Charles Dana Gibson.)

Planting home gardens, producing more food, and saving food are all war-time efforts of this government in which the women of America have co-operated loyally. We are all in the home army; the home army here must help the fighting forces and home armies over there; 120 million Allies must eat.

WORLD SHORTAGE IN BEET SUGAR

Crops Are 40 Per Cent. Less Than Pre-War Average—Central Powers Hit Hardest.

CANE SUGAR IS ISOLATED.

Allied Beet Production Falls One-third in Rigid War Economy Practiced.

The world today is producing forty per cent. less beet sugar than the pre-war average.

Counting the American, Allied and German-Austrian crops, as well as the neutrals, the U. S. Food Administration has estimated that the world shortage created by the light crop of 1917-1918 is at least three and a half million tons.

That the 1917-1918 crop of cane sugar was two million tons in excess of the previous year does not relieve the general shortage.

On the Java and the Java sugar is too far removed from America to transport when shipping is badly needed to transport and maintain the military forces in France.

In Java a large part of the old sugar crop is still awaiting shipment. Since it requires 120 to 160 days for each boat that is sent to Java, the possibility of obtaining adequate shipments of Java sugar this season are remote.

Allied Production Falls.

Taking the Allied nations as a group, official reports show that beet sugar production is down by one-third from the pre-war average.

French beet sugar industry has suffered most by the war. The French yield of beet sugar is now only 29.1 per cent. of the pre-war average.

For the five years preceding the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, France produced an average of 752,542 tons of sugar each year. For 1917-18 the French production was 219,416 tons.

With 61 factories operating, as compared with more than 200 that were in existence before the war and before the general campaign of destruction launched by the German armies, France nevertheless managed to manufacture more beet sugar in 1917-18 than in 1916-17, when the total output was 308,416 tons.

Italy in 1917-18 produced 100,800 tons of beet sugar, which was 56,000 tons less than the previous year and 130,800 less than the annual output of sugar for the five year pre-war period.

One of the great difficulties experienced in Italy's beet sugar industry was finding sufficient labor to handle the crop. Thousands of men usually employed in beet sugar production were called for military service. The field per acre amounted to approximately half of the usual quantity of beets harvested.

BIG SCHOOL AT MONARCH

The Monarch school has 74 pupils

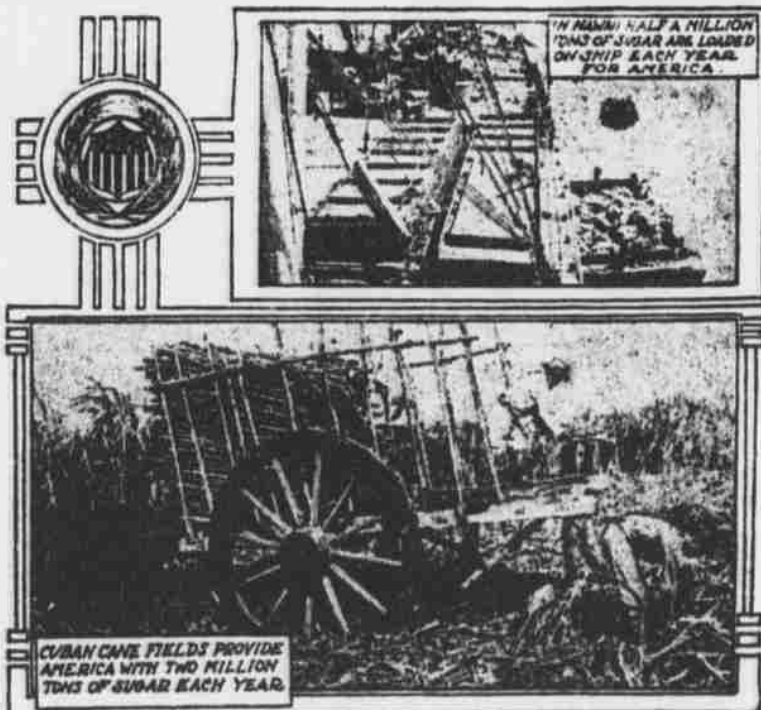
ONE SPOON, PLEASE.

Make one spoon of sugar
Do the work of two.
Keep the program going
Until the war is through.

* MORE FRUIT and LESS SUGAR *

* How? *
* More Less *
* Canned Fruit Jam *
* Dried Fruit Jelly *
* Fruit Butter Preserves *
* Fresh Fruit Sweet Pickles *

Ships & Sugar



OVER 75 per cent. of the sugar used in the United States is delivered by ships. There is produced about 800,000 tons of beet sugar and 250,000 tons of cane sugar in Louisiana. The total consumption of the United States is about 4,500,000 tons of raw sugar, which makes about 4,250,000 tons of refined sugar.

If our coasts were blockaded as Germany's now are, we would have available for the use of the people of the United States only one pound of sugar for every four we use. Under such circumstances there is no doubt that the American people would get along on this limited supply without complaint.

The United States Food Administration is asking every American household to use not more than two pounds of sugar per person each month for domestic use. Reducing our sugar consumption here means that we will be able to help supply the needs of France, England and Italy. Sugar conservation on the American table also means conservation of ships.

The Army and Navy have sent out an "S. O. S." call for ships. "Save Our Ships to Transport Troops and Munitions to France, in order that we may keep the fighting front where it now is and not allow it to extend to our own homes," is the message.

There is ample sugar in the world for all requirements—in fact, there is a large surplus, but on account of the ship shortage it is not available for use in this country.

Java, which produces 15 per cent. of the world's cane crop, is too far removed. It requires 150 to 160 days for a ship to go to Java and return.

enrolled, which taxes the new building to capacity. Mrs. Rogers, a resident of Monarch, is the teacher.

F. C. Wilbur, the townsie manager of Monarch was transacting business in Baxter Springs Wednesday.

THE MINING NEWS

BLACK HAWK COMPANY MAKING FINE RECORD

The Black Hawk Lead and Zinc Company has begun the installing of the oil flotation process at its plant located in south Picher. The company has been making a phenomenal record for a new diggings. Last week its turnins were 200,000 pounds of lead and 200,000 pounds of blende. The company's production of lead has been averaging 50 to 60 per cent a shift. The mill has showed up an exceptionally good recovery which has been holding a general average of ten per cent.

The plant has been operating regularly one shift each day and part of the time two shifts. It is said the company expects to operate in the near future.

BETHLEHEM MINE

CLOSED TEMPORARILY

The new Bethlehem mill at Quapaw has closed down temporarily, the cause being the inability of the management to procure sufficient labor. Continued efforts will be made to obtain shovellers and if the company fails it will probably install power shovellers to handle the ore dirt. A number of the heaviest stock holders were at the mine last week inspecting their property and said they were well pleased with the outlook of the mine. It is believed by those interested that the mine will be a good producer when sufficient labor has been obtained to operate regularly.

LUCKY STRIKE BEGAN

OPERATION LAST WEEK

The Lucky Strike Mining Company began operating its 300 ton plant at East Picher, October 1. The Lucky Strike people have been a long time developing, but report good finds were made in their drilling and in the shaft which was recently completed to a depth where drifting was desired.

In September last year the company purchased through the late Charles W. Edwards of Joplin, the old Gibson mill of Porto Rico, which was dismantled and moved to the Lucky Strike plant. The mine is being operated under the supervision of R. L. Austin of Joplin.

CONGRESS AND THE WAR

The war draws the whole people into a common purposeful mass; and that combination acts through its Constitutional representative body, the Congress of the United States.

Every act in the tremendous drama that is being enacted originated with Congress, has been propelled and guided by Congress, and the money to pay for it has been appropriated from vast stores of financial resources raised by authority of Congress. Furthermore, whenever any action necessary to the conduct of the war has been taken, Congress has acted without partisanship.

Republicans have taken as great a share in the measures for raising armies and furnishing them with munitions and supplies as the other party.

When the President has said the Government needed unusual powers, Congress has granted them, and in some cases the President would have failed if he had been compelled to depend upon the Democrats. The campaign slogan of the Democratic candidates: "Stand by the President and elect a Democratic Congress" has, therefore, no meaning and bears no weight with thinking people who remember facts as they exist.

Standing out from the mass of activities in connection with the present unparalleled situation are four great actions by Congress: the declaration of war, the army bill, the appropriation necessary to carry them on and the raising of the money to pay the appropriations. Everything else, even the mobilizing of the armed forces of the country, rests upon these four elementary actions by the Congress. Our Congressman, Hon. Phil Campbell, voted for all these measures and for every bill that passed Congress that had for its object the speeding up of the war program and the hastening of the hour of victory, whose dawn is now brightening the east. This splendid record cannot be assailed by calling attention to some trifling amendments that he or any other member of Congress may have voted for or against.

It is worth while to pause and remember these things when election day draws nigh. Let the people of the Third District testify to their appreciation of the high and patriotic service of Congressman Phil Campbell by returning him to Congress by even a bigger majority than he has ever had.

It is also a good thing to remember that a Republican Congress will spur up the conduct of the war and expose grafters and profiteers who feel secure from exposure under a Democratic Congress that refuses investigation of expenditures on the specious plea that action of that kind would be a reflection on the Administration.—The Howard Countant.

FIRST PROVE SINCERITY IS WILSON'S REPLY

UNITED STATES CANNOT GRANT ARMISTICE UNTIL HUN ARMIES ARE OUT OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

By JOHN EDWIN NEVIN

Washington, Oct. 9.—President Wilson late yesterday afternoon called on Germany to throw aside all subterfuge and tell the world whether its latest appeal for an armistice and a peace conference to end the war is candid and straightforward. To the declaration of the German imperial chancellor, Prince Maximilian, of Baden, asking the president "to take steps for the restoration of peace," the president addresses several vital queries upon which depend whether he will take any further action in the matter.

First and foremost, the president makes it plain that the terms laid down by him in his address to congress on January 8, last, meant what they said, and he asks whether Germany in reality accepts them or simply desires to use them as a basis for negotiations.

Then the president makes it very plain Germany cannot expect him to arrange for an armistice while her forces remain on invaded soil. The good faith of any peace discussions, the president explains, would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory. And officials this afternoon emphasized this meant everywhere in the east, as well as in the west.

Concluding his brief note to the German government, the president also asks whether the new imperial chancellor represents the German people themselves or "the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war." By this means he will be able to place the chancellor on record as to whether he is speaking for the kaiser and the high command or whether he represents in his appeal for peace all of the element of the German people.

Officials declared this afternoon the president, in adopting the course he did, has shifted the burden of proof of good intentions directly to Germany. If the German note was designed to aid in reestablishing German morale at home by throwing the responsibility for the continuation of the war on the United States and its allies, it has failed of its purpose, officials said.

The president has pointed the way out if the purpose is to end the war. The central powers can have peace if they sincerely desire it. And while there is no mention of "unconditional surrender" in the president's note, he makes it emphatically plain that Germany must be willing to retire from invaded territory before she could expect that an armistice would be granted or even asked for.

On the reply to this one question much will hinge. If Germany is willing to retire within her own boundaries and here await further action designed to carry out the peace principles enunciated by the president in his address to congress last January, then she voluntarily concedes defeat from the military standpoint, officials say. If she does not desire to do so, why, then, there is absolutely nothing to be done but for the allied armies to continue their operations until the German military machine is wiped out of existence.

Officials generally expressed their complete satisfaction this afternoon over the course that the president has taken. All along, they have pointed out, he has left the door to peace ajar. Today he has thrown it wide open if there is a sincere desire to end the war while, at the same time, he has snapped a trap which had been set further intrigue.

The text of the reply follows:

"Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge, on behalf of the president, your note of October 6, enclosing a communication from the German government to the president; and I am instructed by the president to request you to make the following communication to the imperial German chancellor:

"Before making reply to the request of the imperial German government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the president of the

United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the imperial chancellor. Does the imperial chancellor mean that the imperial German government accepts the terms laid down by the president in his address to the congress of the United States on the 8th of January last, and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

"The president feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated against the central powers so long as the armies of those powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the central powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

"The president also feels he is justified in asking whether the imperial chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answers to these questions vital from every point of view.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "Robert Lansing."

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin, "Charge d'Affaires of Switzerland, ad interim, "In charge of German interests in the United States."

ACME COMPANY WILL MILL FROM LOWER RUN

The Acme Lead and Zinc Company which has two concentrating plants east of Picher is only operating plant No. 2 at the present. Much developing is being carried on by the company by putting down test holes to learn the pitch of the second run of pay dirt. Plant No. 1 was operated almost one year on the upper run, which was found to be paying when zinc ore was at a premium. The company knowing that the second run is of a greater recovery has decided to go deeper and mill from the lower run.

NO QUARANTINE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

It has been reported that the Baxter Springs schools would be placed under quarantine, or suspended, on account of the influenza. No order as yet has been issued to that effect. An inquiry into the situation does not justify the report appearing in a Joplin paper that there are several cases of influenza in the city. A reputable physician gives it as his opinion there are none, nothing worse than some bad colds.

LIBERTY LOAN FALLING SHORT

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Fourth Liberty Loan is far behind schedule in money returns, it was announced by the treasury department this afternoon. Officials frankly state that they are puzzled over the situation.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN CITY

J. W. Howell, special representative of the Indian Department J. A. Teller of Little Rock, Ark., special assistant attorney general of the United States, and Leslie J. Lyons of Kansas City, Mo., an attorney, were in Baxter Springs Wed. making investigation of the Goodale estate affairs. It is understood from them that the matter is to be expedited henceforward.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Smith and Miss Grace Perkins were visitors to Coffeyville Wednesday.

The Misses Mildred Abel, Edna Dill and Alma Hutchings will entertain the teachers of the Baxter schools at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Treat on Thirteenth St., and Lincoln Ave., this evening.

J. P. Green, the pioneer merchant of Monarch was in Baxter Wednesday on business.

Mrs. C. F. Parham has gone to Wichita, Kas., to visit her son, Phil, and attend the Friends' early meeting held there this week.